

THE LIBERATOR
PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
AT THE
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.
ROBERT F. WALLUT, GENERAL AGENT.
TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,
in advance.
Five copies will be sent to one address for the
dollars, if payment be made in advance.
All remittances are to be made, and all letters
relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to
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Advertisements making less than one square in-
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Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-
thorized to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.
The following gentlemen constitute the Financial
Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts
of the paper, viz.—FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY
LORING, EDWARD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, and
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of
every question are impartially allowed a hearing.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 9.
BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1856. WHOLE NUMBER 1130.

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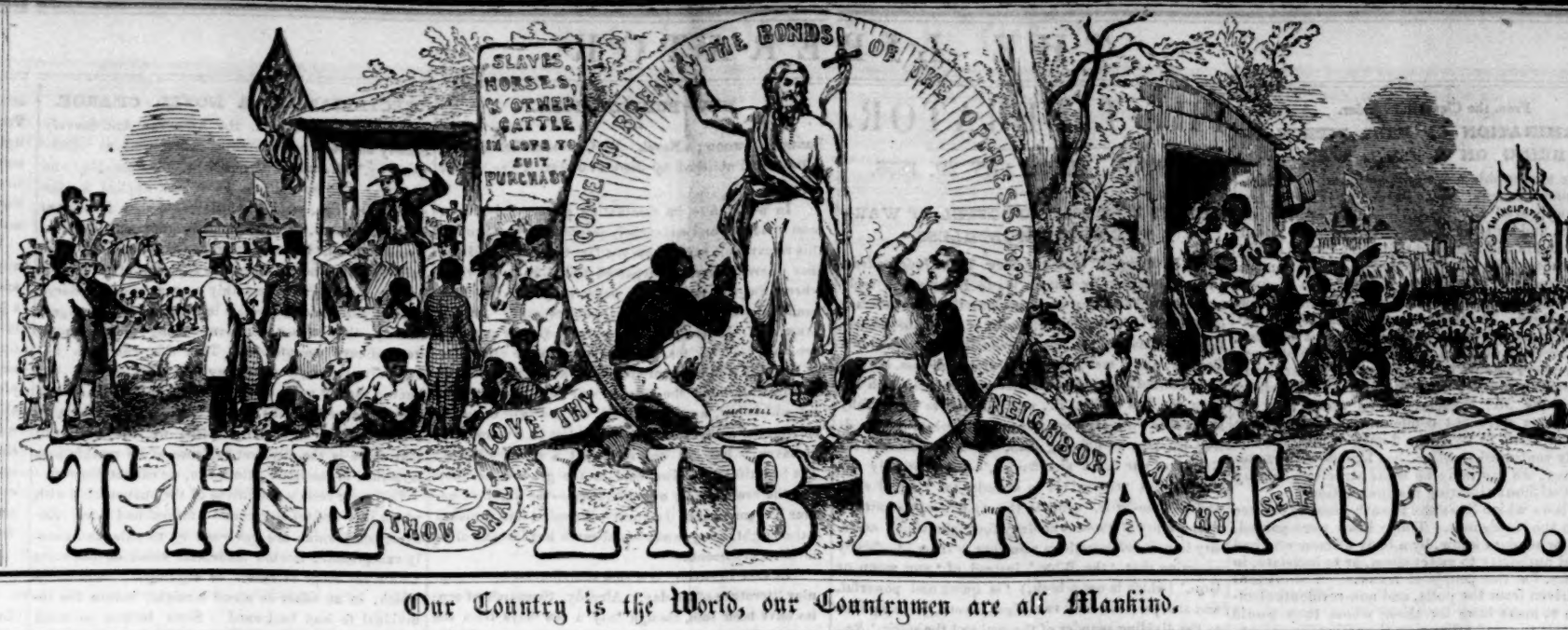
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No Union with Slaveholders!
THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH
AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.
"YES! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding
lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their
assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to
SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR
SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,
of preserving the African slave trade; the second was
the stipulation to surrender FUGITIVE SLAVES—an
engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,
delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal
to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-
sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under
the name of persons In fact, the oppressor rep-
resenting the oppressed! To call government thus
constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of
mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of
riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the
government of the nation is to establish an artificial
majority in the slave representation over that of the
free people, in the American Congress; and THEREBY
TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETU-
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this subject are the appropriations we have made in the aid of fugitives, either on their escape through the States, or after their arrival in Canada. For this has been expended \$441.

4th. The encouragement of the free labor movement.

For this we have appropriated \$615, and we think the time not far distant when this cause will prove one of the most powerful in its influence upon antiquity.

5th. Anti-Slavery Agencies and Lectures.

This head includes a great deal of miscellaneous labor, which is continually being performed for the cause in various departments.

6th. The promotion of education among the colored people.

For this has been expended \$290. This I consider, on the whole, as the most efficient of all the means to be used against the system of slavery. The grand argument for slavery is, that the race are fit for nothing higher. Examples, therefore, of cultivated and intelligent persons, in all departments of learning, literature and art, are particularly valuable in making out our case. In coincidence with this, the presidential fact, that there appears to be at this time a very peculiar development of talent rising in the race. There are eloquent speakers, pleasing writers, lecturers, both male and female, singers, and dramatic readers, coming into notice from this class; and it has been our privilege, through this fund, to contribute to the assistance of many of them.

But the educational institutions on which we have concentrated, and intend still further to concentrate, most of our patronage, is Miss Miner's school for colored girls at our national capital. Our reasons for selecting this were, first, that, being under the immediate eye of a slaveholding population, it would be demonstrating the point we wish to establish in the most conspicuous and notable manner. Second, that it has been undertaken by a woman whose talents for, and interest in, the work, are so remarkable, that they might almost be considered an inspiration. Under the care of this woman, the school has attained to a firm footing in Washington, in defiance of the most bitter threats and persecutions at first endured. A class of colored young ladies in this school have already passed through a course of education equal to that of young ladies in our best boarding-schools, and it is designed to give them still higher advantages at certain institutions in the North, in order that they may be thoroughly fitted for the most important and useful work to raise money sufficient to erect a large and elegant building for this institution, in order that it may have a permanent power. It is to this school I shall look as the most conspicuous monument of what has been effected by this fund for the benefit of the colored people. For the past year, the contributions from the fund, which have been able to make from time to time, have been so ready and seasonable, that I think we may safely attribute a large share of its prosperity to them. It is our intention still to enlarge these contributions, so soon as a Board of Trustees shall be incorporated, of which Professor Stowe is to be one.

In regard to the financial disposition of the fund, it may be well to say that Professor Stowe has invested it, by the advice of judicious business men, and that it has brought in an income from seven to twelve per cent.; and that, with the exception of \$2000, which have become temporarily unproductive, our investments have all been remarkably fortunate.

To the foregoing instances, which Mrs. Stowe has adduced, of the very peculiar development of talent rising in the race at this time, we cannot resist the temptation of adding another, which has come under our own notice. It is that of a young colored man, named Caseres, a native of Curaçao, who is a self-taught musician. He has, by his own unaided efforts, and by assiduity and practice, acquired a surprising knowledge of the science of music, and attained to so remarkable a degree of excellence as a pianist, that the ablest professors of the piano-forte in London have pronounced his performances on it marvellous. He officiated for some time as organist in the principal churches in Jamaica and in Nova Scotia, whence he has recently arrived to try his fortune in this country. His testimonials are of the very highest order, and we doubt not that, before long, his extraordinary endowments will become the theme of public praise in journals more strictly suited than ours to chronicle them.

From the Derby (Eng.) Reporter.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL, DERBY.

On Tuesday evening, January 22nd, Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY of Boston, U. S., delivered a lecture on Slavery in the States of America. The hall was filled with a respectable and attentive audience. In the absence of the Mayor at the commencement, the Rev. J. WALKER was requested to occupy the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, after a few prefatory remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. PILLSBURY, who was received with cheers by the audience.

Mr. PILLSBURY gave a vivid description of Slavery as it exists in the Southern States of the Union, particularly exhibiting the nature of slave legislation. Slave law had extended its giant power over the Northern States. Ever merchants in free States were in favor of the continuance of slavery, having a vested interest in it, and often possessing slaves themselves. This colossal evil was consuming the heart of the great American Republic. It pervaded all ranks of society and all Christian denominations; it was the bane of the Southern churches. The slave question was involved in the present singular crisis of American political affairs. The House of Representatives had met ninety-four different times, and attempted, but unsuccessfully, to elect a Speaker—ninety-five times had they met, and yet had not returned after one month! The great state-carrage of the Republic had come to a dead lock! He hoped that from this crisis freedom might be educed. Englishmen often sing, 'Britannia rules the waves,' but if she rules the waves, Britannia cannot rule the land—at least she could not rule the little State of Southern Carolina, containing a population as large as Glasgow, Manchester, or Liverpool. South Carolina has a law, and by that law she can seize and imprison the subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, provided they are of the negro race. If the captain of an English ship entering any harbor belonging to this State should send a negro sailor on shore, the officers will immediately seize him, and conduct him to prison, and keep him till the vessel is ready to sail again; the captain may then have his sailor tar again on payment of all expenses incurred during his incarceration. Should he refuse to defray expenses, the negro is detained and sold to discharge the debt. South Carolina had not only defied Britannia, but also the whole power of the Northern States; she would allow no friends of freedom to enter her territory to disseminate his troublesome principles there. South Carolina would never wish to hear the words of freedom,—she cannot endure them; they would perturb her tranquility and abridge her revenues. A very respectable citizen of one of the Northern States, a judge of high standing, was commissioned by the Governor of Massachusetts to go to South Carolina, and test the constitutionality of the law which imprisons innocent and free colored seamen in her ports. He was informed immediately on his arrival by the officers of Government, that they could not leave his life beyond the time of the sailing of the next vessel; he was therefore obliged to take his departure immediately, and return to his own State, his mission unaccomplished, his person insulted, and the honor of Massachusetts trampled in the dust. South Carolina evidently prefers the possession of negroes to the society of the most worthy citizens of the great American Republic. The lecturer was repeatedly cheered in the course of his speech.

Mr. NIXON then moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting is filled with profound sorrow that an evil so great as Slavery should exist in the otherwise free and republican States of America, and would express its deep and heartfelt sympathy with the religious agitation of the subject by the abolitionists of that country with a view to its peaceful and speedy overthrow. And we would especially hope that the churches of Great Britain will use every proper means in their power to induce the churches and ministers of the United States to purify themselves from all participation in so great a sin."

The Mayor of Derby, who had arrived in the course of the lecture, seconded the resolution, and made some truly forcible and eloquent remarks, as did also the venerable Dr. HUTTON, after which it passed unanimously.

From the Cleveland Leader.

DETERMINATION OF PRES. PIERCE TO BRING ON A CIVIL WAR.

In our telegraphic news will be found the startling announcement, that President PIERCE has openly approved the official conduct of WILSON SHANNON, and sent him back to Kansas with power to call to his aid the whole military power of the government. We have no doubt that the intention of the President is to force the issue with Kansas with the bayonet. In truth, there is but little room for conjecture. The injunction to be cautious must be taken in connection with the fact, that the last armed invasion of Kansas, the destruction of property by the ruffians, the shooting of BARRETT, and the shocking murder of BROWN, are all officially approved by Mr. PIERCE. When those who did these things were not condemned, and when the man who tried to light the flames of civil war is not only continued in office, but loaded with executive favor, we can imagine what atrocities he may commit without violating his instructions.

The laws which SHANNON is authorized to enforce contain the bloody code. Those laws were passed, as all readers are aware, by a body which had no legal authority to enact them, or to legislate, in any way, for the people of Kansas. The citizens were driven from the polls, and non-residents elected men to make laws for those whom they would not permit to vote! The men thus illegally chosen, and afterwards, enacted laws, appointed officers, and adjourned. Those who were thus elected, yet refused to recognize the acts of such a body. They were of no more legal or moral force than many proclamations of an armed bandit. The inhabitants so declared, called a new election, ordered a State Convention, chose their delegates, framed a State Constitution, ratified it at the ballot-box, elected their officers under its provisions, and on the fourth of March to frame laws for their own government. For doing this, for doing what any brave and honorable people may have done, for doing what the Nebraska Bill permitted them to do, they are to be put down by military force; and WILSON SHANNON is the man selected to put them down.

As a compromise, the President now proposes to 'repel invasions' hereafter, if the inhabitants of Kansas will only submit to be governed by the laws which the invaders have already enacted! Now, in Heaven's name, what does this mean? If the laws passed by the Missouri banditti should be enforced, it was right for the President to invade Kansas and elect a Legislature; and if the first invasion was right, any other invasion is right. But if the Missourians have no right to invade Kansas again, they had no right to do so at any time, and the laws passed by their Legislature are inoperative and void.

If the laws enacted by the SHANNON banditti were wholly unenforceable, it would be unpardonable in the President to talk about compelling an unwilling people to obey them. But to compel them to submit to the bloody code, is an act of frantic wickedness, to which we can find no parallel. No people in the world have been so treated. It is to recognize the right of the President to make such a demand. The tyrant DRACO put men to death for theft; the tyrant PIERCE would put men to death for their opinions! If he had in his disposition the natural ferocity which sometimes accompanies savage cruelty, there would be a palliation for his conduct; but when we find such an excess of brutality associated with such an excess of feebleness, when we find a thirst for blood in a man who, when a General, was slapped in the face by a brother officer, and dare not resent the insult,—when we find such combinations in the character of a man now living, we feel that the die is in the hands of the tyrant, and that the only way to save the nation from such a fate, is to resist him by force.

In view of these things, this question arises—What is the duty of the North? There is political virtue, social morality, conscience, order, and wisdom enough in Kansas, if strengthened, to crush out the inhuman and wicked principles of slavery; but if no aid be given to the Free State men, they will be crushed out by Southern cut-throats. We violate no law in resisting them. We violate no law in opposing, by force of arms if necessary, the usurpations of the President. Our duty to our country is paramount to our obedience to a violator of law. Invaders of any portion of American soil are outlaws. They are of no country; they are the enemies of all nations. We violate no law in resisting them. We violate no law in opposing, by force of arms if necessary, the usurpations of the President. Our duty to our country is paramount to our obedience to a violator of law. Invaders of any portion of American soil are outlaws. They are of no country; they are the enemies of all nations. 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